

# Special Instructions for “Heidelberg Enzyklopädien Projekt” (Addendum to DESpecs for Chinese text 2.1)

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Please do NOT type the complete texts. Instead, please type for each encyclopedia:

1. The table of contents, if there is one
2. The entries specified by the attached list.

## 1 Tables of Contents

Please type the tables of contents according to the rules in the DESpecs. In addition, if you can identify the heading levels, please use `<h 1>`, `<h 2>` and so on.

*Example*

`<ti>天工開物卷目錄</ti>`

`<h 1>上卷</h>`

`<h 2>乃粒第一卷</h>`

`<h 2>乃服第二卷</h>`

`<h 2>彰施第三卷</h>`

...

`<h 1>中卷</h>`

`<h 2>陶埴第七卷</h>`

...

## 2 Typing Encyclopedia Entries

Mark the pages and columns of the typed entries with `<pb>` and `<col>`. Do not use `</col>`. Do not mark the pages and columns that do not belong to a typed entry.

Please mark the entry head with `<h>` `</h>`. Mark the translations with a new tag `<tr>` `</tr>` on a separate line.

Circled characters are marked with `<num>` `</num>`; see example 2.

### Example 1

Book Title	File	Entry	Pages
She hui wen ti ci dian 社會問題辭典	swc_550-649.pdf	國家	557-559

<pb 557><rh>十一畫 國</rh>  
<col 2>  
<h>國家</h>  
<tr>State, 德 Staat</tr>  
<p i>[<概v>說] 凡在一定的國土上，有<統R>治<組R><織R>的人類集合<體v>，謂之國家。土地、人民、政治是成立國家的三要素，三者缺其一，不得稱為國家。其中尤以統治關係為最重要，即一階<級v>沒有對於其他階級的支配關係，不得成立為國家。元來以上對於國家的<解v>釋，自<近v>代成立完備的國家組織後才有的，然國家的意義，<隨v>時代的推移，也有許多<變v><遷v>。</p>  
<p i><dl>歐洲</dl>古代的政治團體只限於都市。例如<dl>希臘</dl>人對於國家使用 Polis （市）的文字，<dl><羅R>馬</dl>人使用 Civitas 或 respublica 的文字，可知古代國家明明是以都市  
...  
<pb 558><rh> ... </rh>  
<col 1>  
...  
... </p>  
<p i>[發達] 關於國家的<起v>源，除開<c1>神意說契<約v>說</c1>外，  
<col 2>  
以社會學的見地作根據，有<dl>家族起源說</dl>與<dl>征服起源說</dl>兩種。 ...  
...  
<pb 559><rh> ... </rh>  
<col 1>  
...  
了。</p>

## Example 2

Book Title	File	Entry	Pages
Zhe xue ci dian 哲學辭典	zxcd_11_11hua.pdf	教育	606-607

<pb 606><rh>十一畫 教</rh>  
<col 1>  
<h>教育</h>  
<tr>英 Education  
法 Education  
德 Erziehung</tr>  
<p>原語由<sl>拉丁</sl>之 Educare 而來。本誼爲引出。言引<導v>  
兒童之固有性能，使之完全發展也。此語用法，其範圍  
廣狹不同。<num>甲</num>廣而言之，凡足<感R>化身心之影<響R>，俱得云  
教育。只稱其<結R>果，不計其方法。如曰家庭教育是。是不  
言教育，而自寓教育之用在內者也。<num>乙</num>狹而言之，則惟  
具有目的，出以一定方案者，始云教育。此中亦分二類。  
（其一）則對象及期限有定，其功效又可以明確表出  
者。（其二）反是。前者指學校教育。後者指社會教育。</p>  
<p> ...  
...  
<col 2>  
...  
<pb 607><rh> ... </rh>  
<col 1>  
...  
其理想。</p>

**Please note:** Please keep in mind to use the full range of Unicode 5.1 (but not 6.0). For example, please type variants such as 爲 instead of 為 and 卽 instead of 即.

Note that if a variant is not in Unicode, you only have to mark variants once per encyclopedia. For instance, the variant of 統 in example 1 needs to be marked only once. However, if it also occurs in an entry of 哲學辭典, it needs to be marked once again.

Also note that both examples are treated as if they were the beginning of a text, i.e. character variants are marked even if they have already appeared on earlier pages of the same encyclopedia.